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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1780.

the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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"AGAINST the *English*, as my signature imports, I am pleased when I find teſtimonies of their own writers repreſenting them as they really are, deſtitute of almoſt every virtue, and abounding with almoſt every vice. The following is from Daniel de Foe, a writer under Queen Anne, and will be reliſhed by every American who has been converted from his undue attachment to that people, by a ſeries of the ſevereſt ſatyrics.

"England unknown as yet, unpeopled lay,
Happy, had ſhe remain'd ſo to this day.
Ingratitude, a devil of black renown,
Poſſeſs'd her very early for his own.
A ugly, ſurly, ſullen, ſelfiſh ſpirit,
Who ſatan's worſt perfections does inherit:
Second to him in malice and in force,
The devil without, and all within him worſe.
"The labo'ring poor, in ſpight of double pay,
Are ſau'cy, mutinous, and beggarly:
Deviſh of their money and their time,
No want of forecaſt is the nation's crime.
Mad drunken company is their delight,
Mid what they get by day they ſpend by night.
Will thinking ſeldom do's their heads engage,
But drink their youth away, and hurry on old age.
Empty of all good huſbandry and ſenſe;
Void of manners moſt, when void of pence.
Their ſtrong av'rſion to behaviour's ſuch,
They always talk too little or too much.
Or dull, they never take the pains to think,
And ſeldom are good natur'd, but in drink.
"An Engliſhman will fairly drink as much,
And will maintain two families of Dutch."

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

LONDON, *June* 8.

THE populace from about ſix o'clock on Tueſday laſt were peaceable, and when the houſe of commons broke up, lord George Gordon came to the corner of Bridge-ſtreet, and acquainted the people with the proceedings of the houſe, adviſing them to depart quietly. The mob from his chariot were immediately taken off, and he was drawn away in triumph amidſt the acclamations of a numerous multitude.

The inſide of the public office of Sir John Fielding, in Bow-ſtreet, was deſtroyed, and its contents burnt. The remains of Sir George Savile's and Mr. Maberley's houſes were alſo deſtroyed. The Ship ale-houſe, in Gate-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-fields ſchool in Ruſſel-ſtreet, and a houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet, were alſo levelled by the populace. The Fleet priſon, after the priſoners had removed their goods out of it, was ſet on fire and demoliſhed; as was alſo the King's Bench priſon, the New Bridewell and other adjoining buildings, and the toll gatherer's houſe on Blackfriars bridge. The Poultry Compter would have ſhared the ſame fate, if the lord mayor had not ordered the rioters confined there to be releaſed.

Juſtice Wilmot's houſe and office, and a houſe in Moorfields were burnt, and ſeveral other houſes pillaged and all the goods burnt. Lord Mansfield's houſe was alſo about to be attacked, but a party of horſe prevented its demolition. Juſtice Hyde was taken out of his coach by the mob and rolled in the dirt, on account of ſome offence given by his coachman to them while on the road to Weſtminſter. Between twelve and one o'clock on Wedneſday morning they attacked lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, burnt all his lordſhip's elegant furniture, his law library, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of volumes, ſo many capital manuſcripts, deeds, mortgages, his wardrobe, pictures, &c. They took poſſeſſion of his wine cellars, and gave the wine plentifully to the populace. A ſmall party of horſe arriving, the riot act was read and the rioters ordered to fire, by which five perſons were killed and ſeven or eight wounded. The mob however were not intimidated but proceeded in the attempt, and would not deſiſt till the houſe, ſtables, &c. were all conſumed. Lord Mansfield's loſs is eſtimated at 30,000l.——Both he and his lady eſcaped by a back door but a few minutes before the rioters broke the houſe open.

The damage done by the populace ſince laſt Friday is eſtimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. ſterling.

About fifty of the rioters were killed on Wedneſday night in different parts of the town, and a much greater number wounded. The warehouſes of Mr. Langdale, a diſtiller, of Holborn, were ſet on fire, on account of his being a papiſt, which occaſioned ſuch a dreadful conflagration that the whole neighbourhood was in danger. No leſs than fourteen different places in the town were on fire at one time. A ſkirmiſh happened in the Poultry, between a large party of the populace (then on their march, as it is ſaid, to attack the Bank) and a party of the horſe and foot guards, in which eight people were killed and a great many wounded. The mob applied to people in coaches paſſing through Fleet market, and alſo at ſeveral private houſes, for money, which was generally complied with through fear of the conſequences.

An encampment is made in Hyde Park of ſeven battalions of militia, and at leaſt 15,000 troops are already employed to quell the tumults.

A large quantity of chain ſhot and cannon ball was ſent for from Woolwich, to put the Tower in a poſture of defence. A reinforcement of troops has alſo been ſent there for its ſecurity.—At the queen's palace, Whitehall, St. James's, Kew and Windſor, the guards are ordered to be doubled.—Twenty-nine rounds of powder and ball were ſerved to the ſoldiers on Tueſday, for the defence of both houſes of parliament.

Orders were ſent down laſt night to admiral Geary, at Portſmouth, to put to ſea immediately, for fear the enemy ſhould take advantage of our inteſtine commotions, and attempt to land a body of troops on this iſland.

June 10. This night's Gazette contains two proclamations for the ſuppreſſion of the riots; one ordering the military force to be exerted for its ſuppreſſion, and the other offering a reward of 50l. for apprehending the perſons concerned in the demolition of Newgate, the King's Bench and the Fleet priſon.

All the judges were ſummoned to attend at the grand council held at St. James's on Wedneſday evening, to deliver their opinions on the reſolution of the cabinet, relative to the publiſhing martial law; and it is ſaid there was only one diſſentient among that learned body, including the attorney and ſolicitor general, who was againſt the temporary expedient of military law at this very important and intereſting criſis. Moſt of the lords in oppoſition were requeſted to attend at this grand council of the nation. The lords who attended in conſequence of this application were, the duke of Portland and the marquis of Rockingham.

The gentlemen of the law for their ſecurity armed themſelves, and troops were introduced into the Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The inhabitants of the Borough alſo exerted themſelves very laudably for the ſuppreſſion of the tumults; and, in conjunction with the aſſiſtance of the military, prevented the deſtruction of the Marſhalſea, which was attempted to be ſet on fire. Several of the rioters were killed and wounded in the ſkirmiſh. One means uſed, namely, that of forcing every perſon, even ladies, to take their blue cockades out of their hats, was attended with a very happy effect. The military aſſociation in London had a very conſiderable ſhare in reſtoring peace. They had a ſkirmiſh with the populace in Broad-ſtreet, in which ſeveral of the rioters were killed.

The attack on the Bank the night before laſt was made in the following manner: a brewer's man, mounted on a horſe hung round with the Newgate chains, had the audacity to proceed to the very gates. The guard firſt uſed perſuaſives, but theſe proving ineffectual, the firelocks were levelled, and two men dropping, one of whom inſtantly expired, the mob deſiſted. The guard afterwards kept up a running fire for ſome time.

In ſeveral parts of London the populace went about from houſe to houſe, exacting contributions, and demanding money from every body that paſſed. All the ſhops were ſhut up on Thurſday, and no buſineſs was done.

A conſiderable number of perſons have been taken up by the military, having been concerned in the burning of the priſons and other riotous acts. They are confined in the Savoy priſon. Two perſons were alſo detected in delivering bills, appointing places for the populace to meet. They were carried before alderman Woolridge, who told them they would certainly be hanged if they did not diſcover their employers. They were committed to the Poultry.

The perſon who demanded the keys of Newgate of Mr. Akerman is alſo apprehended and committed to the Tower. And alſo a bookbinder's apprentice, charged with throwing Mr. Akerman's furniture into the fire.

About five o'clock, on Friday, lord George Gordon was taken into cuſtody by the king's meſſengers, and conveyed to the horſe guards. About ſeven in the evening a cabinet council was held, by whom lord George Gordon was examined. This examination laſted till paſt nine, when lord Gordon was committed to the Tower. Two of his ſervants were alſo apprehended, and his papers, &c. ſecured. He was carried to the Tower in ſo judicious a manner, that no accident happened.

The guard which accompanied his lordſhip was one of the largeſt ever known to be employed on the like occaſion. A very large body of infantry preceded and followed his lordſhip's coach very cloſe. Theſe were preceded by general Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, after which came a colonel's guard of foot, with a party of life guards. In the whole, the eſcort amounted to twelve or fifteen hundred men.

Mr. Fiſher, ſecretary to the proteſtant aſſociation, and Mr. Hopkins, one of their principal managers, are alſo committed to the Tower.

At the meeting of parliament, lord North is to deliver a meſſage from his majeſty to the commons, informing them of his having given orders to ſeize a member of their houſe, and ſpecifying the charges againſt him, after which a ſpecial commiſſion will be appointed for his trial.

The commiſſion to try the rioters was expected to be out this day. We hear Mr. Wedderburne, and lord Amherſt are named as two of the commiſſioners.

Amongſt the rioters taken yeſterday is a capital tradeſman, who abſolutely demanded admittance at the Tower, in order to get arms.

Thurſday admiral Geary ſailed from Spithead with the grand fleet under his command, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips of the line, five frigates, a fire ſhip and ſeveral cutters. It is ſaid they are to be joined by five more ſhips of the line at Plymouth. Admiral Barrington is ſecond, admiral Darby third, admiral Digby fourth, and admiral Roſs fifth in command.

The deſtruction of lord Mansfield's houſe may be conſidered as a public loſs. Three hundred manuſcript volumes of notes, and other valuable profeſſional papers of this great law luminary, were deſtroyed. One of them was a large quarto on the diſtinct privileges of both houſes of parliament, which, after the utmoſt perſuaſion, his lordſhip had conſented to give to the world immediately.

A letter dated the firſt inſtant at Guernſey, ſays, "A king's cutter juſt arrived, gives an account that three 74 French men of war, about 70 tranſports and flat-bottomed boats, with frigates, were all in and about Concale bay. The people at Guernſey are all under arms, and wiſh for their appearance. There is a cannonading which we hear, but whether at Jerſey or at ſea cannot determine."

BOSTON, *Aug.* 14.

By captain Fellows, who arrived here laſt Saturday in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, we are informed, that a fleet of 25 ſail French and Spaniſh, intended to commence their attack on Jamaica, on or about the firſt inſtant.

Thurſday evening laſt a number of priſoners on board the guard ſhip mutinied, ſeized and diſarmed the guard, conſiſting of eight men, cut the cable, and ſhe drove aſhore near Lechmere's point, leading up Cambridge river. On the alarm being given, the town major (John Rice, jun. Eſq.) attempting to go on board with an additional guard to quell the mutiny, was fired on from the guard ſhip, when the ſergeant,

Thomas Bickford, was killed; on which, the major calling to the shore, and informing of what had happened, it being very foggy, the town was alarmed, when a number of boats went off to his assistance, and quelled the mutiny. After which 21 of the prisoners were brought on shore and committed to prison.——A jury of inquest being summoned to sit on the body of the deceased, after forty-four hours examination of the prisoners separately, found, from their own confession, eleven principals and accomplices, accessary to the murder, who are now in gaol waiting for trial.

In CONGRESS, *Aug* 22, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance effectually to prevent the destruction, waste, embezzlement and misapplication of the public stores and provisions, upon which the existence of the armies of these United States may depend, and no adequate provision hath been made for the just punishment of delinquents in the departments of quarter-master-general, commissary-general of purchases, commissary-general of issues, clothier-general, commissary-general of military stores, purveyor of the hospitals and hide department; therefore,

Resolved, That every person in any of the said departments intrusted with the care of provisions, or military or hospital stores, or other property of these United States, who shall be convicted at a general court martial of having sold without a proper order for that purpose, embezzled or wilfully misapplied, damaged or spoiled any of the provisions, horses forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military or hospital stores, or property belonging to the United states of America, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be directed by a general court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, at the discretion of such courts and every person in any of the said departments intrusted as aforesaid, who shall be convicted at a general court martial of having through neglect suffered any of the articles aforesaid to be wasted, spoiled or damaged, shall suffer such punishment as the said court shall in their discretion direct, according to the degree of the offence.

AUGUST 23d.

Resolved, That no certificates issued in the quarter-masters and commissaries departments after the 15th day of September next, afford any claim upon the United States, unless issued under the following regulations.

First, That they be for services performed or articles purchased, within their respective departments.

Secondly, The quarter-master-general and commissary-general shall themselves sign all such certificates as are issued in their respective departments.

Thirdly, All such certificates shall be given for specie, or other current money equivalent.

Fourthly, All contracts or purchases made, for which certificates shall be given, shall be made for specie value.

Fifthly, The articles so purchased, shall be enumerated in such certificates with the rates and prices thereof, and the prices shall be reasonable when the present circumstances of our affairs are compared with the cost of articles of like quality, or services performed in the year 1775, or when compared with the allowance by congress to the United States as expressed in their resolution of the 25th February last.

Resolved, That certificates issued under and agreeably to the foregoing regulations, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum from the time stipulated for payment until paid.

Resolved, That the quarter-master-general and commissary-general be, and hereby are strictly enjoined, to make monthly returns of their purchases and proceedings to the board of war, and make monthly returns, to wit, on the last day of every month to the board of treasury, of all certificates so issued as aforesaid.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

N. B. The printers in the different states are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions in their respective news-papers.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, dated August 30, 1780.

"Since my last, advice is received from general Gates, informing that our loss of officers is but small, and upwards of 300 men made their escape. Very few of Sumpter's party have suffered; our greatest loss is the baggage and stores. Eternal honour is due to the Maryland and Delaware brigades; they killed and wounded upwards of 300 of the enemy, and made their retreat good. De Kalb is mortally wounded, and Rutherford taken."

ANNAPOLIS, *Sept.* 2.

By a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that generals Smallwood and Gist were there collecting the troops; that col. Hall was gone to Hillsborough to prepare an hospital; that capt. Hamilton, who was taken prisoner and came out on parole, gives the following list:

Baron de Kalb, dead of his wounds; lieut. cols. Woolford, Vaughan, and de Buion, were wounded and taken prisoners; majors Winder and Patton prisoners; capts. Dorsey and Smith, and lieuts. Hardman and Shoemaker, prisoners and wounded; lieut. Donovan dead of his wounds; —— Hanson prisoner and wounded. Five captains, 9 subalterns, prisoners, and several missing; general Rutherford and a number of North-Carolina militia prisoners.

Our loss is not certainly known but supposed to be about 500 killed, wounded and missing.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1780.

THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that the inhabitants of Baltimore county intend to petition the next general assembly for leave to bring in a bill to empower the justices of said county to levy money on the inhabitants thereof, in order to finish the court-house, repair the public gaol, and to build a gaol yard. 3 *d* 3*w* 40 *Dollars*

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the 16th instant, agreeable to the last will of John Marriott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, TWO NEGRO MEN, and part of his other personal estate. The sale to begin by 11 o'clock, at his late dwelling plantation.
EDWARD GAITHER, jun. executor.

THERE is at the plantation of John Mercer, on the head of South-river, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as stray, a large brindled cow, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 1 *d* 60*w* *Dollars*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and sale from John Starkey, lately deceased, to Joshua Donoho, for conveying and assuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cecil county, called Worth Little which said deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this state.
w8 JONATHAN BOOTH.

July 21, 1780.

Office for stating and settling the public accounts.

THE commissioners find it necessary, for the public service, to give further notice, that the honourable assembly, at their March session, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A supplement to the act for the assessment of property, the 17th section whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the several collectors, at the time of settlement of their accounts with the commissioners of the tax for their county, shall account to the said commissioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties respectively, and the said collectors shall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treasurer of his shore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public assessment, and in case of default they shall be answerable for and liable to pay an interest of 20 per cent on the said sums; *and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the same into the treasury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, shall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commissioners for stating and settling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many instances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the several collectors will therefore be pleased to take notice of the necessity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable assembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

WHEREAS I made over a [illegible] lying in Little Choptank river, in Dorchester county, to William Slade, for which he received his bond, which he never discharged, who since died insolvent; I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly for an act to pass me a title to the said tract of land.
9 w8 ROBERT WILLIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber's NAIL-ING-MILL on Patapsco [illegible] in complete order, and at work, where [illegible] had nail rods of any size, equal, if not superior, to any slit on the continent. The public may see the great utility this mill is to the state of Maryland, and what they have suffered by their iron kept idle these two years past, as they may now be furnished with this iron at this mill, [illegible] hundred and fifty pounds per ton cheaper than it could be procured in Baltimore town before the got to work. They likewise may be supplied with sheet iron of any thickness, by their humble servants,
1 WHETCROFT and M'FADON.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber living in Prince-George's county, a bay GELDING, about 14 hands high, [illegible] years old, has a blaze, hanging mane, and tail, and is branded on the near buttock [illegible] The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges.
2 THOMAS LUCAS.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,
LAWS OF MARYLAND,
Passed last Session of ASSEMBLY.

Charles county, August 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yesterday evening and made their escape, the three following negroes, to wit: A negro man who was committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, he then called himself DOVER, and said he was the property of Mr. James Lloyd on Patuxent river, but on the 15th inst. being examined by a man who said he knew him, he confessed his name to be Isaac, and that he was the property of Methiah Jones, of St. Mary's county, near Point-Lookout, he says he is about 35 years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English, his appearance very bad, he has a small nick in the left part of his right ear, which was unknown to me when I first advertised him as a runaway. A negro man committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 25th of July last, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nailor, I have been since informed of Frederick county, he is a small fellow, and appears to be young, he is a Guinean, but speaks tolerable good English, and appears to be very artful and cunning, had on and took with him when he made his escape, an old white linen shirt, a country linen ditto, a pair short linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Anne Adams, committed to my custody on the 16th inst. for poisoning, he is much stricken in years, and talks bad English, had on a country linen shirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the said negroes, and secures them in any gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reasonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above thirty.
tf BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. sheriff.

March 4, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February last, a chesnut sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this spring, flaxen mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near buttock CD, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any person who will give information, or secure the said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any person securing the thief so as he may be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by
tf 15 WILLIAM WATSON.

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